

of mosses *Andreaea*: in this little birdcage are seen the anthers and pistil as if on exhibition. One flower has 6 petals, three wholly separate and three united into one; these three united ones show beautifully the translucent edge referred to and have a rosy red blush of color the whole length of the centre of each petal.

“This plant, collected Apr. 26, 1910 at the side of the path up Blue Hill in Milton, [Massachusetts] was a single sprout from a cut off stock with a woody root fitted to sustain a larger branch than the single one bearing these flowers. This branch was 10 inches high with ten young leafy branches, and at the summit the two scaly bracted racemes of flowers.

“The stamens are of normal size about 4 mm. long, but the anthers are empty and somewhat irregular in outline as if shrivelled. 4 and 6 toothed corollas are sometimes found: the 4 appears to have 8 stamens, while the six-toothed has often nine stamens.”

The family *Ericaceae* lies on the borderland between polypetalous and gamopetalous orders and in some of its genera, such as *Ledum*, has the petals normally separate. It is, therefore, not surprising that gamopetalous groups in it should occasionally produce teratological forms showing reversion to a polypetalous condition. Such a form occurs even in *Kalmia*, a genus with a very completely united and highly specialized corolla (see Gray, *Am. Naturalist* iv. 373 and Sargent, *Garden & Forest* iii. 452). It is noteworthy, however, that in Dr. Kennedy's plant the physiological disturbance is more profound, producing on the same individual, not merely a reversionary separation of the petals, but a, so to say, forward-looking form with irregular, bilabiate corolla.—C. A. WEATHERBY, Gray Herbarium.

HYGROPHORUS CONSTANS OF CENTRAL EUROPE.—Lange in monographing the Danish species of *Hygrophorus* (*sensu latiore*) reached the conclusion that the species figured by Ricken as *H. obrusseus* Fr. was a distinct species, differing from the latter by its conical pileus, more slender stem and much larger spores, and from *H. conicus* (Scop.) Fr. by its broader pileus and its failure to blacken on drying. Hence he named it *Hygrocybe constans*. Kuehner added much morphological and cytological information and described the mature plant in detail. Unfortunately this name was preoccupied by *Hydrocybe constans* Murrill. *Hydrocybe* should be regarded as a variant

spelling of *Hygrocybe*, since Karsten (Bidr. Finlands Natur och Folk **32**: xvii, 233. 1879), who originally raised the section *Hygrocybe* of *Hygrophorus* to generic rank as *Hydrocybe*, corrected the spelling to *Hygrocybe* in his subsequent publications (Acta Soc. pro Fauna et Fl. Fenn. **2**: 14. 1881). Murrill revived the original spelling of Karsten.

Since it is necessary to propose a new name for *Hygrocybe constans* Lange, I take pleasure in dedicating the species to its author as **HYGROPHORUS (HYGROCYBE) Langei**, nom. nov. *Hygrocybe constans* Lange, Dansk Bot. Ark. **4**⁴: 24. 1923; Kuehner, Le Bot. **17**: 54–57. 1926.—Not *Hydrocybe constans* Murrill, Mycologica **4**: 208. 1912 nor *Hygrophorus constans* Murrill, Mycologica **4**: 217. 1912.—*Hygrophorus (Hygrocybe) obrusseus* Ricken, Die Blätterpilze 21. 1915.—Not *Hygrophorus obrusseus* Fr., Epicrisis 331. 1838, nor *Hygrocybe obrussea* (Fr.) Karst., Bidr. Finlands Natur och Folk **32**: 236. 1879; Acta Soc. pro Fauna Fl. Fenn. **2**: 14. 1881.—CARROLL W. DODGE, Farlow Herbarium.

NYMPHAEA MACULATA RAF.—In the second volume of his Medical Flora (page 45) published in 1830, Rafinesque gave a description of a new species of white water-lily with inodorous flowers as follows:

“2. *Nymphaea maculata* Raf. Leaves orbiculate, subundulate, dentate, base cordate, leaves obtuse, a brown central spot on the leaves, petals white. In Canada and New York, near Lake Ontario. Flowers nearly inodorous, smaller, with many narrow oblong obtuse petals.”

The above description undoubtedly refers to the species described by Paine in 1865 (18 Ann. Rep. Regents Univ. N. Y., 184) as *Nymphaea tuberosa*, and it is interesting to note that in giving its habitat, he stated (l. c. 185) “in Lake Ontario: filling all marshes beyond the shore for miles northeast of Oswego.”

Rafinesque's name, however, cannot be used by those who do not use homonyms, as it is antedated by a year by *Nymphaea maculata* Schum. & Thonn. Beskrivelse af Guineiske Planter in Dansk. Vid. Selsk. **4**: 21 (reprint p. 247). To those, however, who follow the Vienna code, the name is apparently available, as *Nymphaea maculata* Schum. & Thonn. is a synonym of *Nymphaea caerulea* Savigny published in 1802 (Conard, Monograph of *Nymphaea* 141).—K. K. MACKENZIE, Maplewood, New Jersey.